

FLD
244

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| COUNTRY | Czechoslovakia | REPORT NO. | [REDACTED] |
| SUBJECT | Hospitals, Drugs and Medical Services | DATE DISTR. | 9 October 1953 |
| DATE OF INFO. | 25X1 | NO. OF PAGES | 2 |
| PLACE ACQUIRED | [REDACTED] | REQUIREMENT NO. | [REDACTED] |
| | | REFERENCES | [REDACTED] |
| | | | 25X1 |

25X1 1. Statni Fakultni Nemocnice, the University hospital at Olomouc, has approximately 1,500 beds. All its buildings are located outside the town at the terminus of the No. 1 streetcar.
25X1

2. [REDACTED] the incidence of nervous diseases has risen to an unprecedented degree, including both general neurasthenia and acute neuroses. There has also been a good deal of jaundice. Basedow's (Graves') disease is common, particularly among women.

3. The town of Zabreh (P50/N58), with a population of 5,000, has a general hospital with 70 beds. This hospital, located near the cemetery, has a permanent staff of two doctors and six nurses.

4. At Cervena Voda (P51/N49), 20km. from Zabreh, there is a hospital with 120 beds, served by four doctors. A special section for bone tuberculosis has recently been opened.

5. The hospital at Nemecka Libina (P50/N68), near Olomouc, has 140 beds and includes a tuberculosis section. Its staff consists of four doctors and eight nurses who belong to a religious order.

6. At Sumperk (P50/N69), about 40 km. from Nemecka Libina, there is a 500-bed hospital with internal, surgical, children's, ophthalmic, ear, nose and throat, skin, and orthopedic departments. This hospital is located outside the town on the road to Zabreh.

7. All pharmaceutical production in Czechoslovakia, except penicillin, is under the direction of the United Pharmaceutical Works (Spojeni Farmaceuticke Zavody - Spofa). Sera are made by Biogena, which is also responsible for the production of penicillin.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|------|---|------|---|-----|---|-----|--|-----|--|--------|---|--------|---|
| STATE | X | ARMY | X | NAVY | X | AIR | X | FBI | | AEC | | ORR EV | X | OSI EV | X |
|-------|---|------|---|------|---|-----|---|-----|--|-----|--|--------|---|--------|---|

(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

-2-

8. There are sufficient supplies of crystalline and crude penicillin of Czech manufacture, which doctors claim is as good as that made in Western Europe.

25X1

The supply of streptomycin, though more restricted, is sufficient. It is obtained from [redacted] the USSR. Other antibiotics are available only in limited quantities, terramycin, chloromycetin and aureomycin being supplied only to the university hospitals. According to newspaper reports chloromycetin is now being manufactured in Czechoslovakia, but this has not been verified.

25X1

25X1

9. Sulpha drugs and PAS of local manufacture are available in unlimited quantities. As there is no malaria in Czechoslovakia, neither plasmochin nor atabrine is manufactured, and they do not even figure in Czech medical lists. Quinine for other purposes is freely available. Coramine and novocaine are not made in Czechoslovakia, but hospitals still have large stocks from the time of the German occupation. Drugs required for the treatment of diseases of the blood are not manufactured in Czechoslovakia. Vitamin B-12 [redacted] and Perhepar (sic) from Hungary are used. Tetanus serum is imported from Hungary.

25X1

10. There is no shortage of either instruments or bandaging material, though cotton wool is difficult to obtain. Mercury derivatives, tungsten, and colored indicators for laboratory tests are in short supply.

11. Blood banks have been established, and for 500 grams of blood a donor is paid a fee of 1,000 Kcs., with the alternative of a large package of food. Only fresh blood and not plasma is used for transfusions.

12. Doctors working in provincial towns receive a document from the local health authorities indicating the place and period of their appointments and their salaries.

13. Factory workers requiring medical attention apply to the physicians attached to the enterprises where they work. In places where more than 500 men are employed a permanent service is available. Smaller enterprises are attached to large ones for medical purposes, and a patient coming from a small enterprise for medical attention brings a note from his manager. No charge is made for this treatment, and wives and families of workers may also receive free treatment. Employers and professional workers are assigned by the organizations for which they work to doctors in the districts in which they live. There are no district clinics, but these are to be established.

14. Dental treatment is provided by places of employment in the same manner as medical treatment.

15. All children must be inoculated against smallpox at one year of age, against diphtheria at two or three years of age, and against tuberculosis as soon as possible after birth. Inoculation certificates are issued by the doctor giving the treatment. There is no law requiring adults to obtain inoculations.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY